

### The Future through 2020

If current tenure trends hold, two-thirds of California's new households will want to be homeowners. ... Among the state's major metropolitan regions, the six-county Greater Los Angeles Metropolitan Region will suffer an average yearly production deficit of 48,400 units."

. . .

### The Opportunity

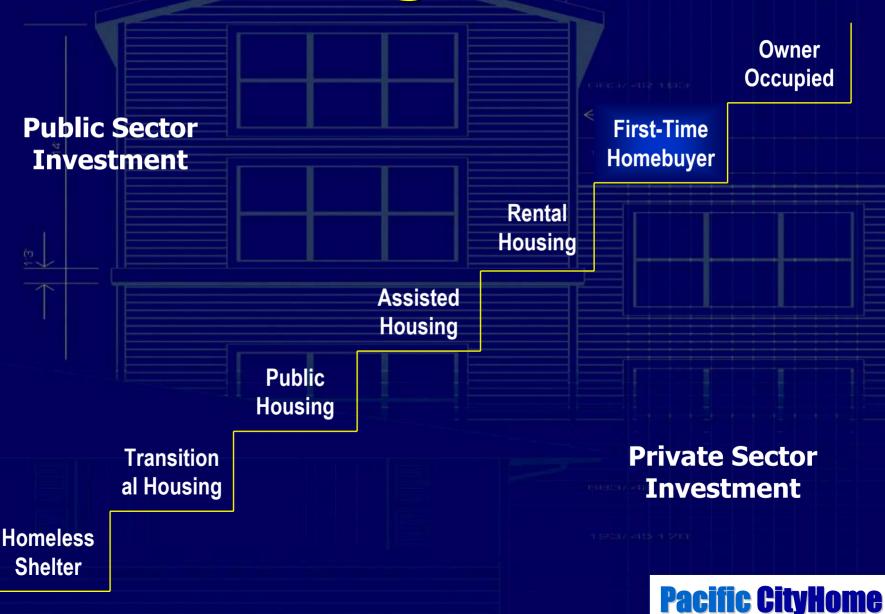
"The challenge in Southern California will be for developers to keep pace with the region's potentially explosive population growth.

Moreover, given the region's rapidly changing demographics, Southern California builders will need to become more adept at delivering a broader array of product types."

CA Housing Development Projections and Constraints 1997 – 2020 CA Department of Housing and Community Development



### The Housing Continuum



# Projected Owner Occupied National Household Growth 2000 - 2010

TOTAL MARKET

<u>White</u>

African American

<u>Latino</u>

Asian/ Other

Total Minority

10.9\*

5.9

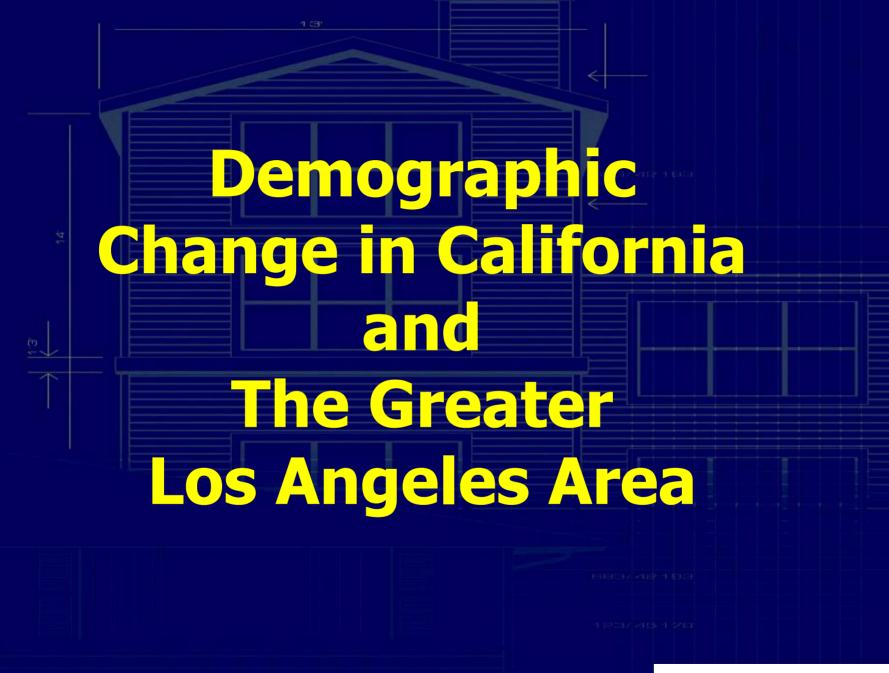
1.8

2.2

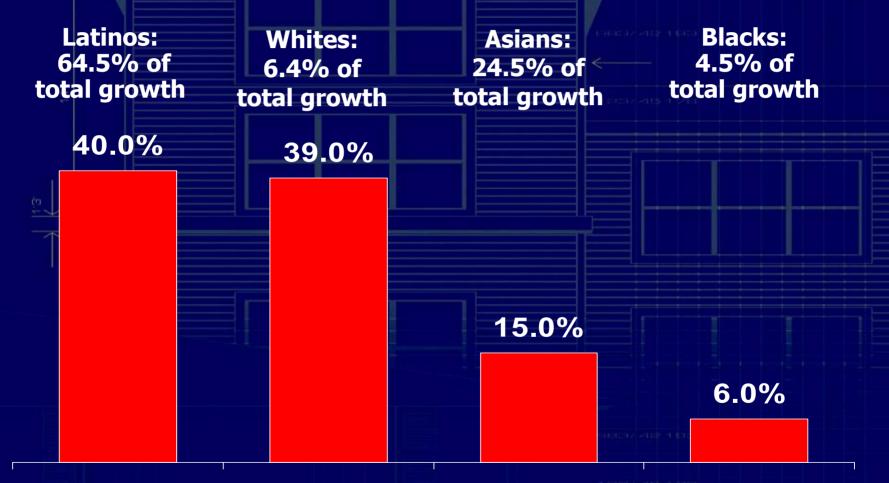
1.0

5.0

\*Millions

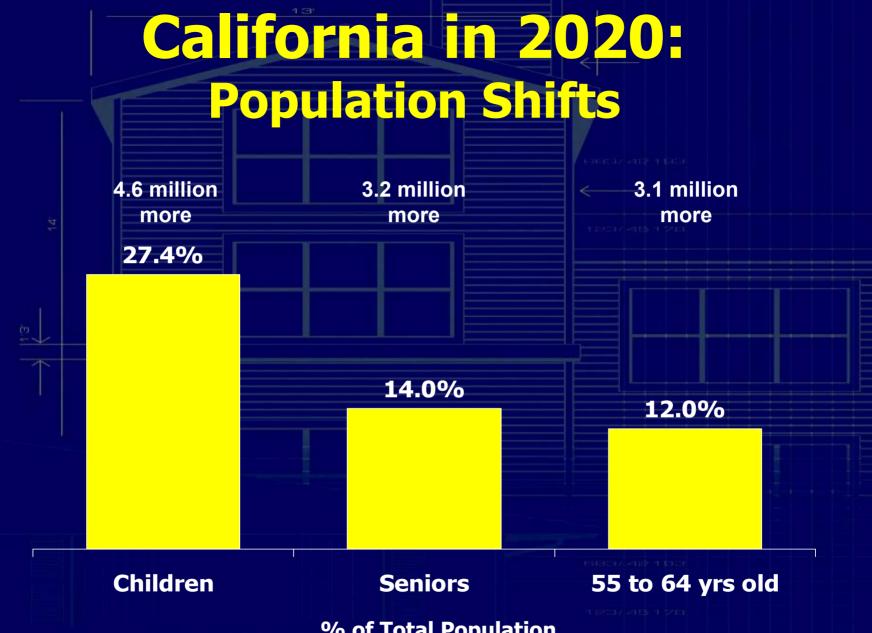


## California in 2020: Demographic Changes from 1990



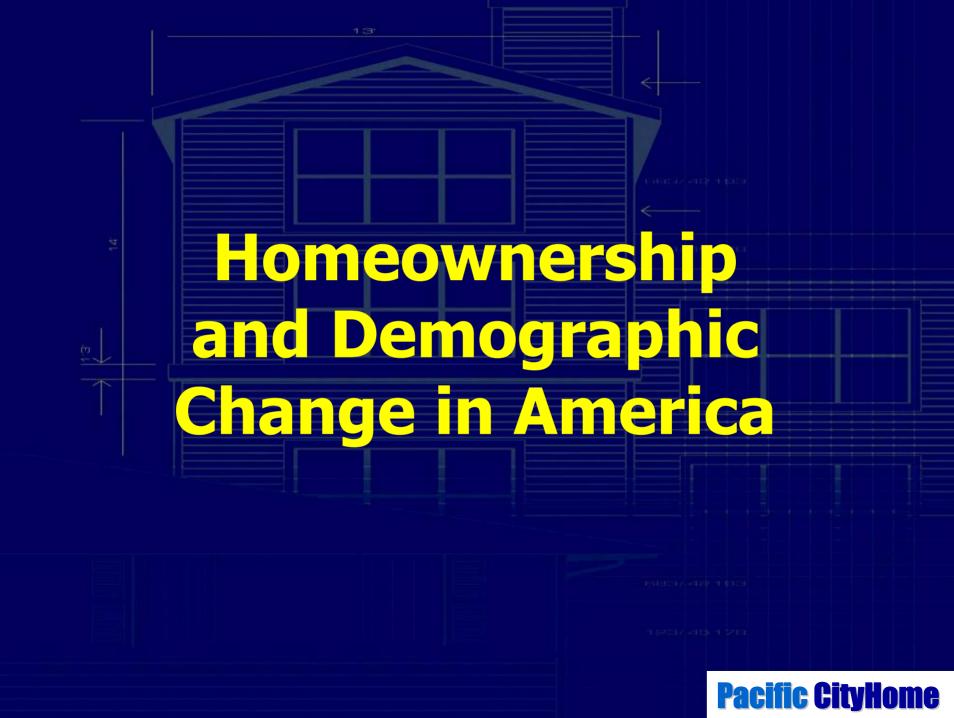
% of total population in 2020





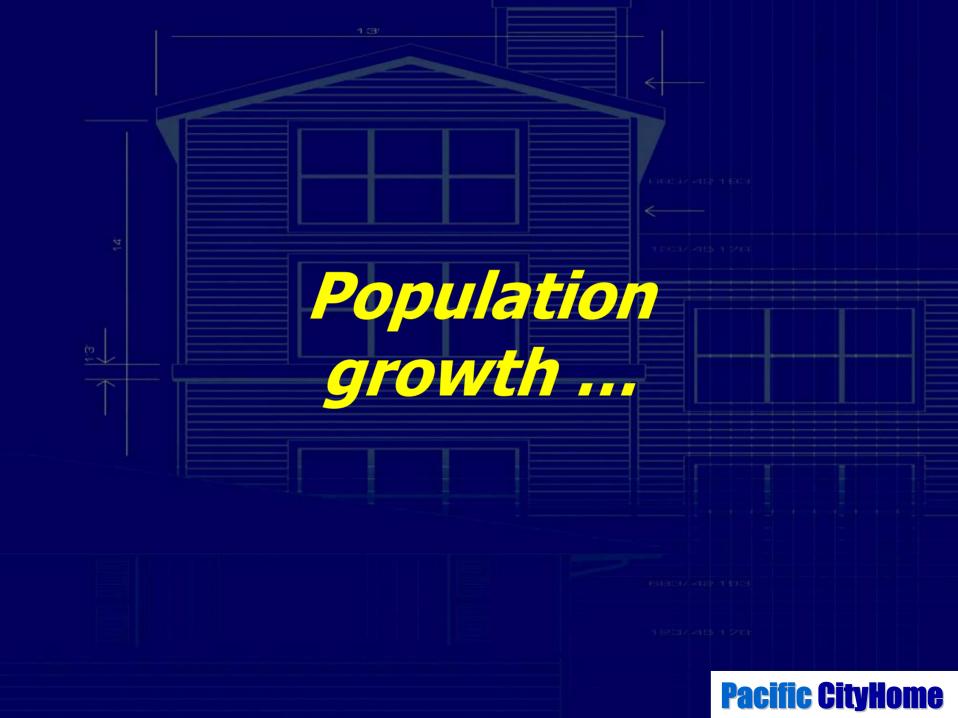
% of Total Population

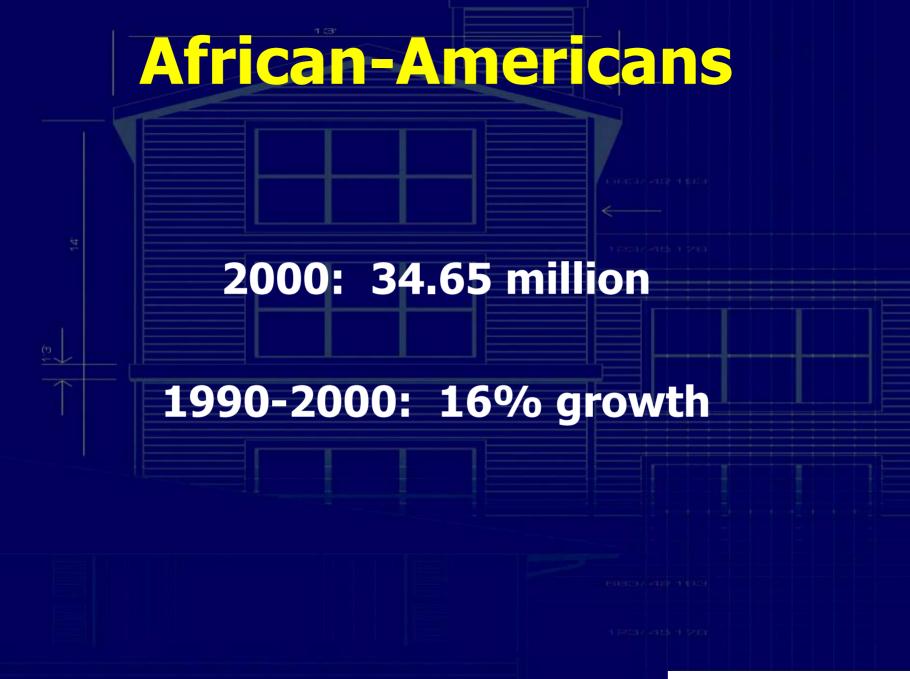


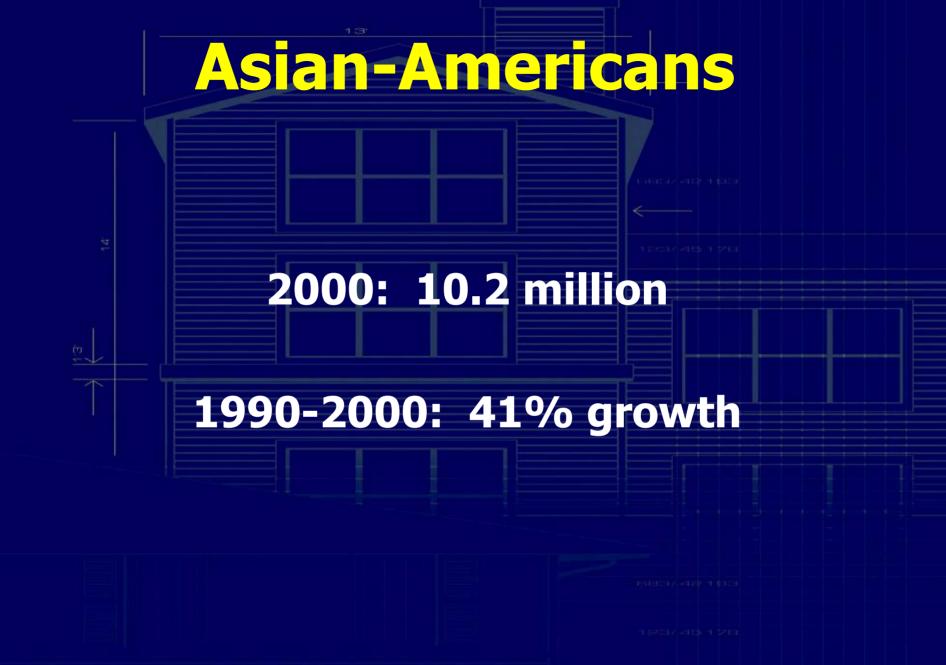


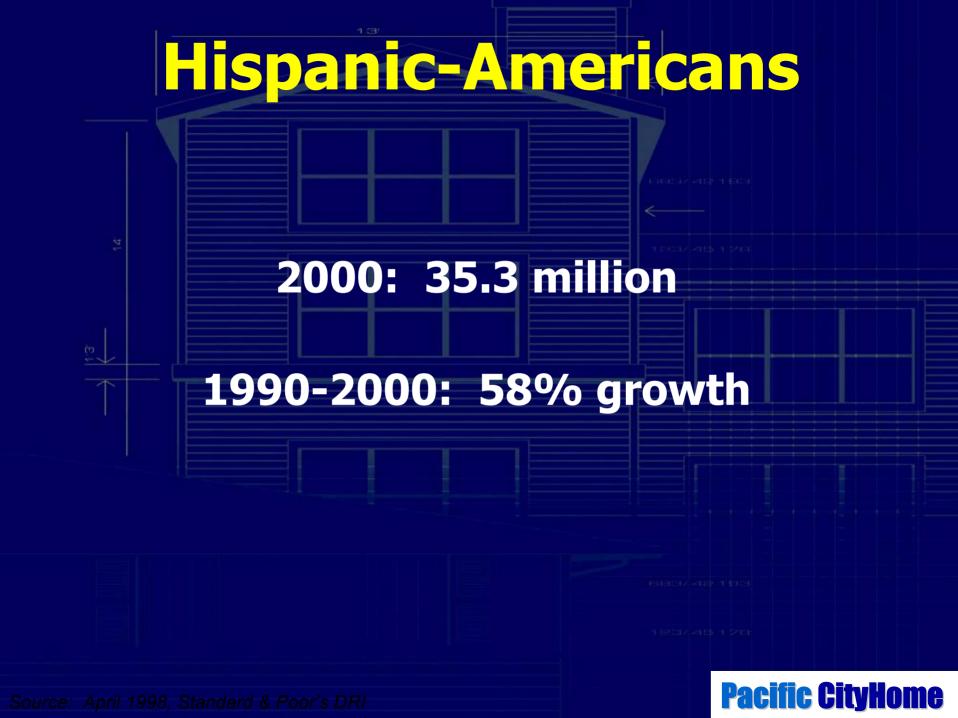
### Projected Homeownership Rate: 2000 - 2010

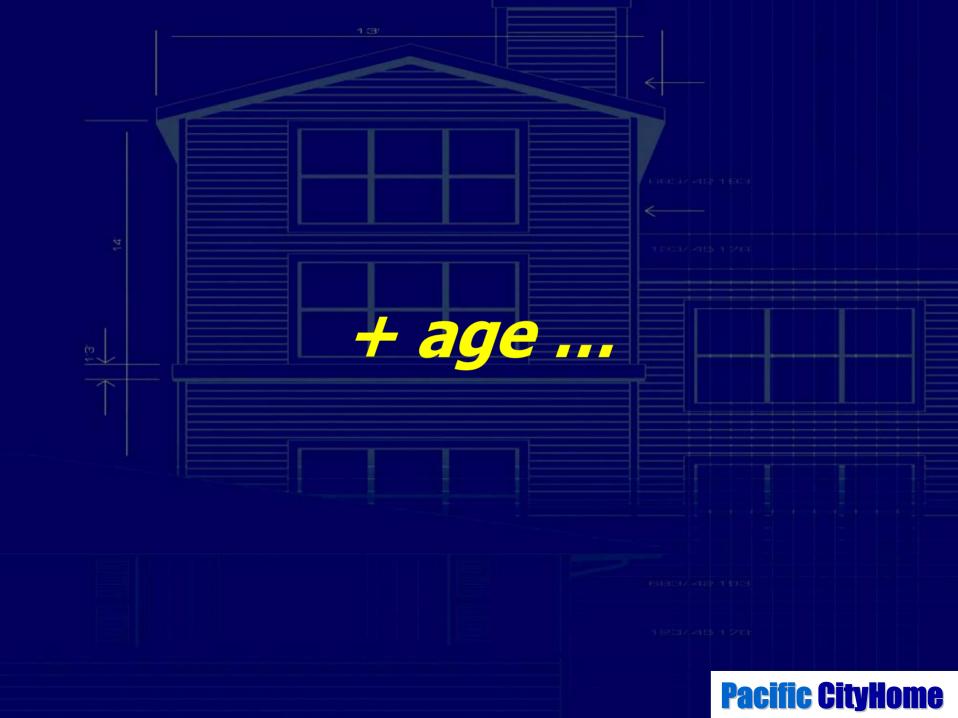
**Projected** 2000 2010 Change **U.S. Total** 66.4 % 69.1 % + 2.7 % **African** 46.2 % + 4.9 % 51.1 % **American** + 4.6 % **Hispanic** 44.5 % 49.1 % Asian 52.6 % 55.9 % + 3.3 %



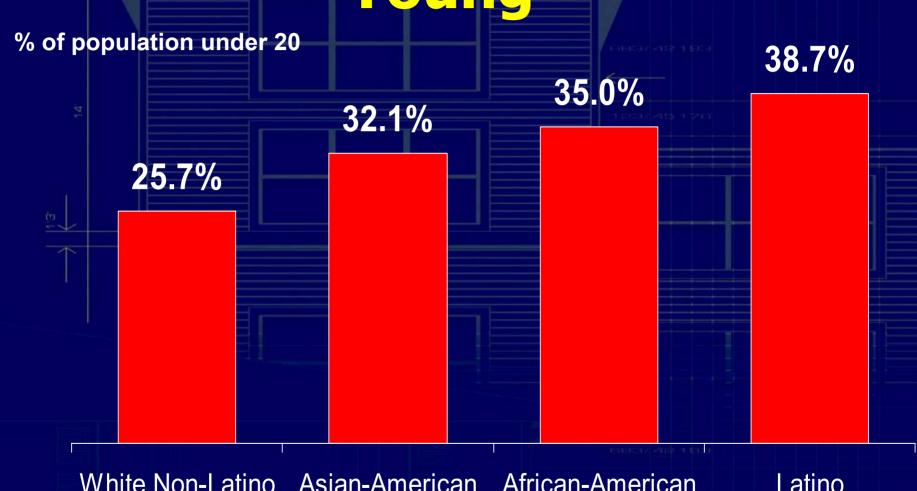








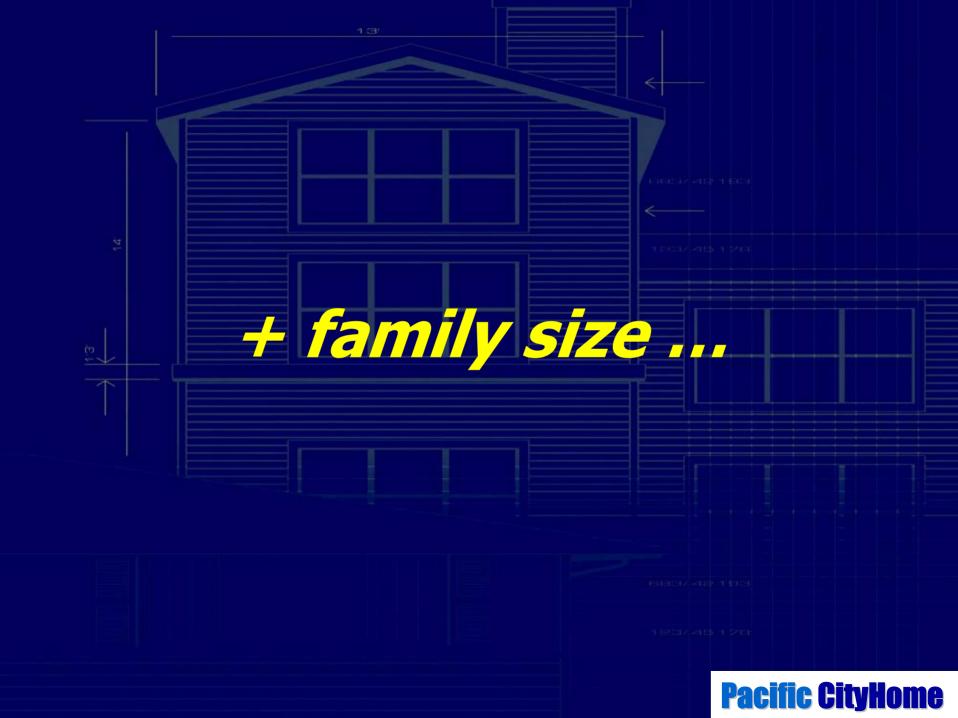
### Minority Populations Are Young



White Non-Latino Asian-American African-American

Latino





### Minority Households Are Larger



2.58

2.75

3.54

Size

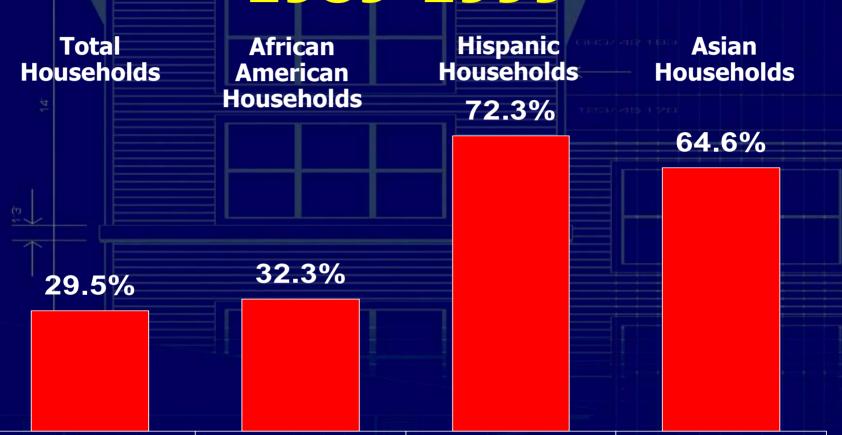


### **Destination Cities**

	1997		(966/48 166	1997	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All metropolitan areas	798,378		13 Dallas, TX	11,061	1.4%
1 New York, NY	107,434	13.5%	14 Philadelphia, PA-NJ	10,858	1.4%
2 Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	62,314	7.8%	15 Newark, NJ	10,801	1.4%
3 Miami, FL	45,707	5.7%	16 Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	10,692	1.3%
4 Chicago, IL	35,386	4.4%	17 Fort Lauderdale, FL	10,646	1.3%
5 Washington, DC-MD-VA	31,444	3.9%	18 Detroit, MI	10,019	1.3%
6 Orange County, CA	18,190	2.3%	19 Atlanta, GA	9,823	1.2%
7 Houston, TX	17,439	2.2%	20 Bergan-Passaic, NJ	9,788	1.2%
8 San Jose, CA	17,374	2.2%	21 Riverside-San Bernadino, CA	9,518	1.2%
9 San Francisco, CA	16,892	2.1%	22 Nassau-Suffolk, NY	9,167	1.1%
10 Oakland, CA	15,723	2.0%	23 Sacramento, CA	7,654	1.0%
11 San Diego, CA	14,758	1.8%	24 Jersey City, NJ	7,529	0.9%
12 Boston-Lawrence, MA	13,937	1.7%	25 Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	6,859	0.9%



## Growth of the Middle Class: 1989-1999



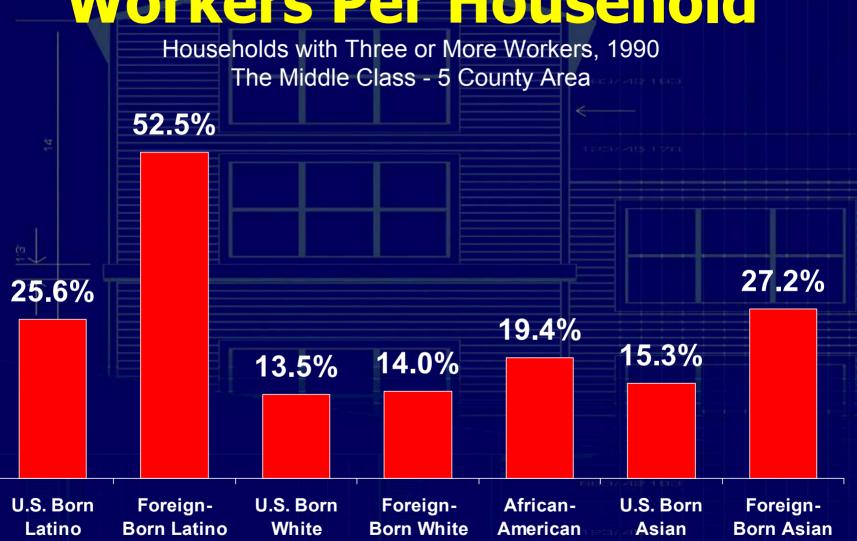
#### **Middle Class Defined:**

1989: \$23,663 - \$36,201 1999: \$33,001 - \$52,174

**Pacific CityHome** 

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

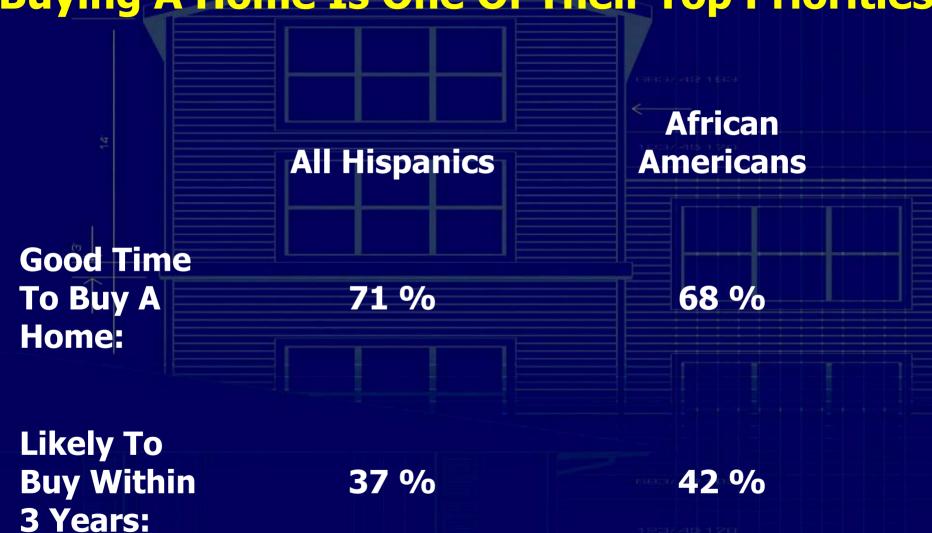
# Minority Families Have More Workers Per Household



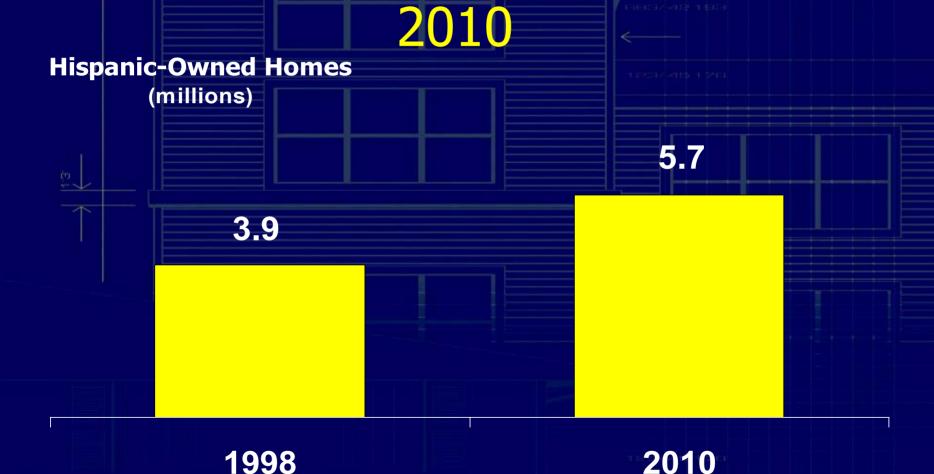
Source: Pepperdine University Institute for Public Policy "The Emerging Latino Middle Class" 1997



### Over 50% of Minority Households Say That Buying A Home Is One Of Their Top Priorities



# Hispanic Homeownership Alone Will Grow by 1.8 Million Homes by





### The Greater Los Angeles Area In 2020

- 5.5 million more people will live here;
- 21.8 million people, half the state's population, will live in Los Angeles, Orange Riverside, San Bernadino, Ventura and Imperial Counties;
- Demographic patterns will mirror state's half of all new homes will be bought by minority homeowners – new products in new locations will be needed for larger families and greater number of seniors.



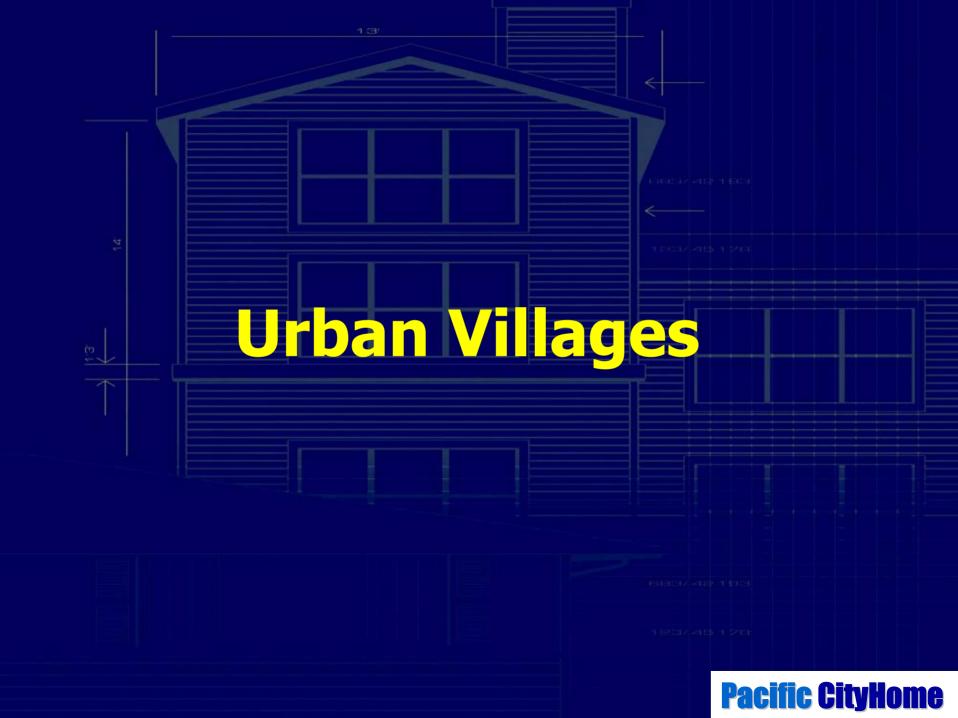
#### **Future Urban Realities**

- Permanent employment generators have anchored urban Areas
- Demographic momentum has created bustling new enclaves
- Emerging housing markets within cities have powerful potential if nurtured



# As Representatives of California's Urban Communities, a Simple Question ...

Where are you going to put all of these families?



### **Urban Village Characteristics**

- Establish a positive sense of place and identity;
- Address the core issue of increasing the housing stock, especially single family;
- Provide a locational focus for older communities;
- Improve traffic flow by centralizing activities;
- The mingling of people in an aesthetically pleasing, functionally whole and safe neighborhoods;
- Walkable, recognizable centers with a mix of commercial, retail, housing and transit uses;
- Community areas that are civically oriented.



# Infill Single Family Supply Solutions

- Well designed, centrally located, community integrated, high density products.
- Smaller multiple bedroom units with attractive, usable and well maintained common areas.
- High quality new developments in the area's poorest neighborhoods that are within the economic reach of the local multiple income families.
- Local political leadership that promotes, defends and approves the adequate and continued development of new housing.



### Strategic Partnerships: The Key to Urban Projects

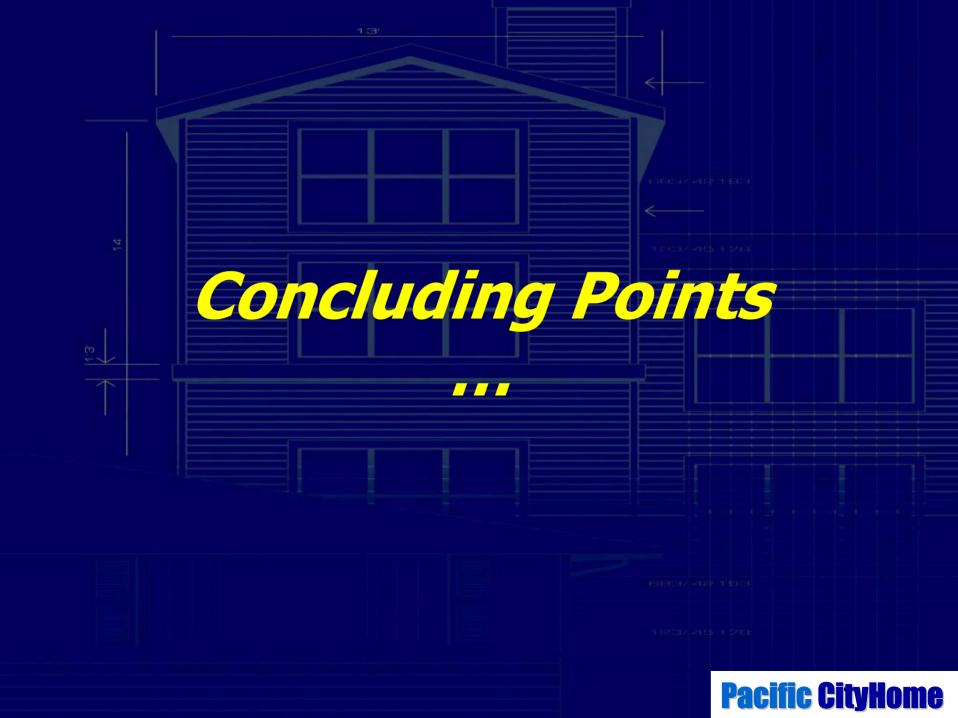
- School districts
- Neighborhood leaders
- Local business
- Police
- Community colleges
- Corporate partners i.e. telecom/digital
- Financial institutions make homeownership a reality



### The Importance of Quality

- Adequate entitlements to supply the housing market are dependent upon local political conditions;
- Local elected and appointed officials understand the importance of for-sale housing – however, they cannot ignore the local public's views on new developments;
- Most existing residents will support new projects if they do not adversely impact their lives and that are aesthetically pleasing and quality construction.









## Make the Construction of Homes in Central Areas a Priority

- Identifying Sites in Priority Areas
- Helping Assemble Complex Sites
- Assuring the Adequacy of Needed Utilities, Transportation, and Other Public Infrastructure
- Working to Meet Local "Affordability" Objectives
- Expediting the Approval and Entitlement Process
- Working with Neighborhood and Community Leaders

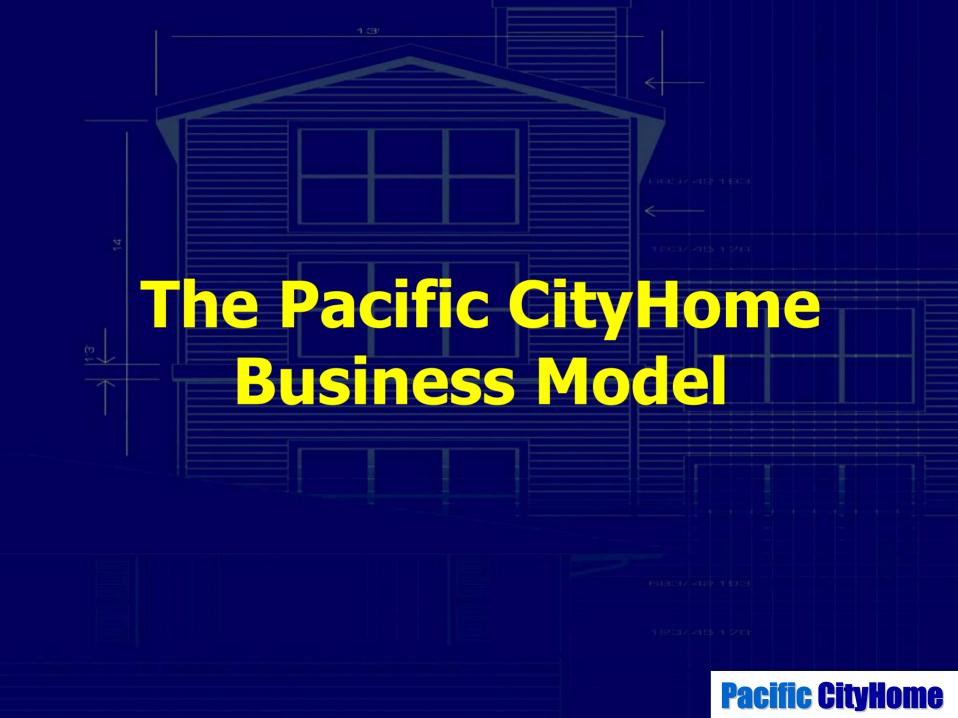


# Urban Homeownership Zones

Local governments need to assemble sites, clean up brownfields, create land banks, rehabilitate properties, reconstruct infrastructure, and prepare land for large-scale infill neighborhoods.







### A PCH Target Project

- Product: Entry level for-sale housing attached or detached
- <u>Target market:</u> First time home buyer working families
- Pricing: Maximum average home price that is competitive with the area's median home price Average project pricing will typically not exceed \$400,000
- Size: Projects with 50 to 150 homes
- Location: Sites within communities with at least 50,000 people in the project market area
- Project Yield: Target 9 to 10% minimum net profit
- Target Buyers: Civil servants (i.e. teachers, police, firemen and nurses), multiple income households, immigrant families and buy-down retirees - young professionals looking to live near urban centers



### PCH "Capital plus"

- Urban partnerships The social and local politics of urban developments is fatal to those who don't understand it and can be very productive for those who do.
- We offer more than capital PCH intends to be a strategic partner for established builders who will be producing the housing stock of California over the next decade. We can help bridge the gap between the development community and the new emerging California urban development realities.



